

WOMAN'S HOME PAGE

CHARLES DWYER... Editor.

EARLY WINTER HINTS

NOVELTIES in FURS FROM PARIS

THIS is to be without question one of the greatest fur seasons of recent years. Our Paris correspondent writes that the gay capital is simply going mad on furs, and that everyone who is anyone wears them constantly. One can readily understand the fascination of these garments for, in addition to their warmth there is the subtle something which one can explain only in the mere fact that nesting about one's neck is the pelt of a dangerous beast, for which lives have been risked. To us women, with our primitive, half-conscious instinct, the tamest fur muff has all the value of a trophy.

I am showing herewith some of the recent French models. They are enough to delight the soul of the most fastidious of women.

Ermine Evening Cape Lace Trimmed

There is something majestic about ermine fur, being the fur of royalty, as it is. The opera cape and muff shown here are of unusual beauty. The cape is made of the first quality ermine, and trimmed in a beautiful pattern of silk lace, outlined with embroidery. The evening gown with which it is worn is one of the latest Parisian creations, and is a wonderful achievement in sartorial art.

Beautiful Jacket and Muff of Russian Sable

An afternoon reception wrap is this handsome Russian sable coat. One of its attractions is its roominess both in body and sleeves. It will therefore not crush the gowns with which it is worn. A quilling of chiffon bordered with three rows of baby ribbon falls from the sleeves. The muff also has the chiffon trimming, and is one of ideal beauty.

A Stunning Mink Coat, Muff and Hat

This beautiful three-quarters coat of mink is the smartest Parisian style in furs for the coming winter season. The lines are graceful, and the garment is roomy enough not to weigh and wrinkle the gown with which it is worn. There is a design of embroidery that shows at the throat. This turban of mink is trimmed with two short full feathers. The muff is very handsome and trimmed with twelve tails.

Black Lynx Muff and Neckpiece

An ever-ready and beautiful fur is Black Lynx, and because it can be worn with any color costume, or wrap it is decidedly practical as well as smart and good style. The neckpiece is wide and very long; the "comfy" muff is of flat, pillow style. The turban is of lynx, and trimmed in black aigrettes.

White Fox Muff, Hat and Neckpiece

This hat is a medium crown and brim, and trimmed in an immense white rose and green foliage.

For matinee or an afternoon reception nothing could be more appropriate and charming in effect than this set of white fox. The neckpiece, a long scarf, is decorated with numerous "fox brushes." The muff is made of two fine skins with heads and tails thrown over a foundation of white satin.

How to Repair or Remodel Furs
The furrier's is a trade quite distinct from the tailor's, and requires a thorough knowledge of all its tricks and processes to produce good work. No one, without experience, is likely to venture the making of an entire garment, directly from the skins, but a knowledge of how to repair and do simple remodeling may often save time and money. It is inadvisable to experiment with valuable furs; it will be truer economy to send them to a responsible furrier.

The fortunate possessor of a fur coat naturally expects it to last a number of winters. If a simple model is selected there is unlikely to be sufficient change in style to make it noticeably unfashionable, with the single exception of the sleeves. Such a coat, though two years ago, is not old-fashioned this winter, except that the sleeves



LACE TRIMMED ERMINE EVENING CAPE

JACKET AND MUFF OF RUSSIAN SABLE

MINK COAT, MUFF AND HAT

BLACK LYNX MUFF AND NECKPIECE

WHITE FOX MUFF, HAT AND NECKPIECE

seem very large in this season of small sleeves.
The furrier's charge for remodeling the sleeves will add considerably to the sum invested in the coat. Anyone who knows enough of dressmaking to make a success, under similar circumstances, with cloth sleeves, may safely undertake the same task in fur, by carefully following the fur methods, which I shall describe. A neckpiece or muff, either through long service or lack of proper precaution in packing away for the summer, may seem practically hopeless, yet enough good spots may remain to make a small cravat if they are properly joined together.

Cutting and Sewing Fur

The process of cutting and sewing fur is entirely different from that for cloth, and must be well understood. It can never be cut with scissors, as the pelt only must be severed. A sharp knife is used, and even then care must be observed not to cut through the fur, which will overlap and, later, conceal the seam.

In short-haired furs—sable, ermine and the like—this should be upward, corresponding to the nap of velvet. Long-haired furs must be cut to run down toward the long service, and the advantage over cloth: patches and pieces may be inset or added anywhere; the smallest

scraps, providing they can be made to match, may be utilized. Fine fur is like gold—no scrap is small enough to be thrown away.
The pelt side of the finest fur garments shows many of these finely-sewed seams, and the less expensive pieces present a perfect network of seams, showing the joinings of the scraps cut from the large skins.

Preparing a Pattern

Whatever is to be made—whether jacket, neckpiece or muff—should first be cut on a large piece of paper, and fitted, that no alterations in the fur may be necessary. A coat should be cut in the fitting material, from a good coat pattern. The seams must be carefully rectified after fitting, rebasted and tried on again.
When all is absolutely correct, cut the pieces apart, exactly in the sewing lines,

and use as a pattern for cutting the fur. Each piece must be cut to shape by the pattern, but only a scant eighth of an inch need be allowed for seams. They are all overcast or overhanded seams, and only enough margin at each edge to secure a good, untearable hold for the needle is required.

Sewing Fur
By reason of the fur's coming through to the underside, between the two pelt edges, and interfering in the sewing, an amateur is apt to hold the two portions flat and draw them together with the thread; this is incorrect and a bad practice, as it is very likely to tear the edges. The two portions must be brought together with the fur surfaces facing, and the seam held and overhanded just as would be two selvages of cotton cloth in plain sewing.

The resulting seam forms a small ridge. Furriers use a special sewing-machine, into which the fur is fed in this position, and in sewing by hand the same method is applied. While the stitches must be tight enough to keep smooth, they must not be too tightly drawn, else they will tear the skin. Use cotton, never silk. Thread about No. 50 taken double, will give strength to the seam and permit the use of a fine needle.

seams) narrow black tape must be basted flat on the pelt, one edge of the tape even with the seam-edge of the section, and the needle, in making the overcasting stitch, goes through both pelt and tape. For squirrel or other fur, having a similarly thin, tender skin, both edges of each piece may be sped in this manner, but for stronger pelts the tape at one edge of each joining seam will be sufficient.

Interlining
The interlining is then tacked to the pelt with tailor's tacks, though the stitches are taken very far apart. The edges of both are then turned over and the tape is hemmed or run to the interlining. The lining is cut to the shape of the completed fur, and is turned under all around and hemmed to the fur. In making a throw, scarf or larger neckpiece, the fur must be divided at the centre-back and both ends made to run in the same direction.

Repairing a Muff
The ends of a muff are taped in the same manner, and a bed of cotton or wool wadding is fitted inside the fur. Inside the cotton, a second bed of down, enclosed in a properly-shaped bag, corresponding with the design of the muff, may be placed before the lining is attached. This adds to the cost of the muff, however, and is not essential to its making. The object is to make the inside soft and comfortable to the hands.

HELEN D. PURDY.

Insetting
When a worn spot is to be cut out, its outline may be marked from the right side by a fine needle threaded with white cotton. Pass the needle in, from the fur side, at each corner; go around the space twice—the second time passing the thread over the spaces missed in the first. Tack the piece, fur down, to a board, and cut carefully along the thread lines. A bare or badly worn spot is usually circular, but it is better to make angles in the cutting—taking out a square or triangular piece, as a circular shape is more difficult to inset accurately.

When the spot has been cut out, a pattern must be cut for the new piece that is to be inset. Lay the pelt side down on a piece of stiff paper and mark, with a pencil, around the edge of the cut-out. Before taking the fur off, make a mark in the middle of this paper that will indicate the fur side, otherwise, in cutting, the piece may be reversed and not fit into the place cut for it.

Try the open space over the piece of fur you mean to fit into it, to be certain it runs right, then run a fine needle or a small pin in, to mark each corner of the cut-out. Turn the mending-piece of fur over, pelt side upward, and place the paper pattern on it, each corner touching one of the inset pins. Mark with chalk around the paper pattern, allowing a little over an eighth of an inch, but not so much as a quarter. Cut, with a sharp knife, in the chalk-marks.

Sewing the Inset

The seams, in insetting, are held and overhanded together in the same manner as described for joining sections of a garment, except that the tape is not used. The fur is tacked to a board, stretching it well; then the pelt, which is uppermost, is wet thoroughly and allowed to remain on the board until it is dry. Artists' thumb-tacks or pins may be used for the tacking. If many pieces are to be inset, that part of the work is done first, and the one process of wetting and tacking will provide for all.

When a piece is so far gone that only small portions of it are fit to use, these pieces should be gathered together, and when the possible size of the smaller piece is decided upon, it should be cut in stiff paper (or material if it is a piece that requires fitting) and the pieces, assembled on it, fur side up, to make sure of their matching.

A Pretty Neckpiece

One of the good fortunes of this winter is that a neckpiece, suggested by the popular ruffs or Toby-frills of the autumn, consists of a narrow band of fur, only long enough to meet around the throat, tying with a bow of ribbon, and with a box-plated frill of the ribbon at each edge. All neckpieces have an interlining of one layer of sheet wadding or the soft felt sometimes used by tailors. The edges of the fur-piece are turned over three-eighths of an inch for a finish, to which the lining is to be hemmed. Before turning over, tape is overhanded to the cut edge.

The interlining is then tacked to the pelt with tailor's tacks, though the stitches are taken very far apart. The edges of both are then turned over and the tape is hemmed or run to the interlining. The lining is cut to the shape of the completed fur, and is turned under all around and hemmed to the fur. In making a throw, scarf or larger neckpiece, the fur must be divided at the centre-back and both ends made to run in the same direction.

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CARE OF THE TEETH

Methods for Preserving and Beautifying These Adjuncts to Good Looks

A BEAUTIFUL set of teeth will redeem a face that would otherwise be positively plain. But it is not only for good looks that a fine set of teeth is desirable, but for the health, since perfect mastication of the food is essential for health. If the food is not sufficiently reduced to a pulp when it is swallowed and given to the stomach, that organ is not able to accomplish its work, so indigestion and fermentation take place and the system is poisoned. The result is soon shown in the skin, especially the skin of the face, and pimples are often the result.

The advocates of perfect mastication—Fletcherism, as it is called, from Dr. Fletcher, its great exponent—claim that almost all the ills of life are occasioned by bolting the food, and that one should chew a morsel at least thirty times before swallowing it, stating further that if this practice is followed the fat will become symmetrically thin, and the thin will acquire the right amount of flesh.

In order to attain these desirable results a good set of teeth is of the greatest aid, and as is often the case with most of our blessings, they are not appreciated until they take their flight. It is true, artificial teeth are a great help, improving the looks and assisting in eating; but for service they are to natural teeth what a rush-light is to electricity. One cannot be too careful or painstaking in preserving the teeth.

Bepin Care in Childhood

Mothers should feel that they owe it to their children to look after their teeth. If they are not coming in straight they should have a dentist's care while the child is young. The jaws can then be formed so that the teeth will come as they should. It has been found that if the jaws are not shaped right that the development of the bones of the rest of the skull will not take place as

they should, and the result is that the brain development is interfered with, and the features of the face will not be regular.

A whole chapter could be written upon the way the teeth should be looked after at the time of their coming and while children are young, but I wish to direct your attention particularly at this time to the necessity of keeping the teeth clean, both for the sake of good looks and for their preservation.

Consult Your Dentist

The teeth of individuals vary greatly and consequently demand different measures to keep them clean. The advice of the dentist should be sought in regard to the matter. Those who have perfectly regular teeth, the gums of which are closed nicely about them, will not find it such a difficult matter to clean the teeth as those whose teeth are irregular, especially if they have pockets in the gums made by the inflammation about the teeth.

As a general thing the toothbrush should be hard and stiff, in order to cleanse the teeth well. A good tooth-powder, paste or liquid should be chosen by the advice of the dentist who cares for the teeth, or one should be used that you have found beneficial. Those which have plenty of soap are best—in fact, if it were not for the taste, ordinary toilet soap would answer very well.

After brushing the teeth the soap should be rinsed thoroughly away. One should have a good mouth-wash standing on the toilet table handy in a covered glass, so that after eating anything the mouth can be washed clean. A saturated solution of boric acid makes a good and inexpensive wash.

Care of Sensitive Teeth

If the teeth are sensitive a wash of bicarbonate of soda is excellent, a teaspoonful to a glassful of water. It is

best to rinse the mouth thoroughly before brushing the teeth, for that will remove the larger particles of food which have accumulated. Tooth brushes should be cleansed thoroughly after use, and after they have been washed they should be dipped in very hot water and dried in the sun. Most people use a tooth brush too long. After awhile the points of the bristles become sharp and jagged and irritate and bruise the gums. Then, too, in spite of care they become unclean.

One should have a fresh tooth brush for these reasons as often as once a month. A London doctor thinks that Americans depend too much on cleansing the teeth with brushes. I do not think so, but I think too many are careless in the use of the brushes and do not use them in the right way, and do not renew the brushes often enough.

Care of the Gums

Around the gums and between the teeth, just where the food accumulates the most, are the places which are the most difficult to clean, and often when a brush is used most conscientiously these parts are left untouched, and decay takes place rapidly. A very nice way to keep these places clean is to make a swab by winding a bit of absorbent cotton around the end of a toothpick, and then dip it into the tooth-wash and go carefully about the gums where they join the teeth.

It will be a surprise and delight to find how much the gums will improve with this process and how much cleaner one can keep the teeth and prevent the tartar from forming. To cleanse between the teeth use a toothpick or run dental floss between them. The acid of fruits will cleanse the teeth. The same London dentist thinks there is nothing like apples for cleansing the teeth. He says they are much better than tooth brushes. He was led to this discovery by finding a woman of ninety with a wonderful number of well-preserved teeth who had eaten apples all her life.

Removal of Tartar

In spite of the greatest attention tartar will collect on some teeth, and then

the dentist's care is needed. The tartar will form with incredible rapidity in some mouths, but if one would preserve the teeth and escape that bone, Riggs disease, by which is meant inflammation of the sockets of the teeth, which causes loosening of the teeth and their final loss while still undecayed, one must be vigilant and call in the frequent aid of the dentist.

Age Affects Teeth

In speaking of the discoloration of the teeth and its correction, I am answering a number of letters which I will not take the space to print. Teeth are apt to change color and become darker as one grows older. A tooth that is dark and discolored from improper filling or decay can be bleached and improved greatly by a dentist who understands the process, and most good dentists do. The deposit of green which is frequently seen at the junction of the front teeth with the gums and gives a very unsightly appearance to the teeth, is due to the deposit of coloring matter in the enamel of the teeth.

The superficial surface of the enamel is very irregular and the coloring matter from the food is deposited in these places. Some think that this causes rapid decay of the teeth, but dentists say that such is not the case. However, the sooner it is gotten rid of the better. A dentist can remove it and then polish the irregular surface of the enamel so that it will not come again. If it is not too deep one can remove it for one's self.

Take powdered pumice-stone, add to it a few drops of glycerine and apply it with an orangewood stick, rubbing and polishing the tooth until the stain is removed. When the teeth are yellow or darkened, they can be cleansed and polished in the same manner by the use of the pumice and the orangewood stick.

Do Not Let Your Shop Become a Loading Place.
Do Not Argue with Angry Customers.
Keep Your Personal Affairs in the Background.

AN EGG LUNCHEON

Unique and Delightful Function Possible with Small Outlay

A T each cover place a delicate egg-cup filled with hepaticas, violets or other wild flowers, if obtainable.

As a centerpiece, nothing could be prettier than a flat dish of wild violets mixed with early wood ferns. These look more natural if taken up "roots and all" and after doing duty as a table decoration, they can be transplanted to a shady nook in the garden. If so fortunate as to possess a brass leaf wind harp from the Chinese quarter, suspend it from the dining-room center light and the "singing leaves" will tinkle sweet music at every breath of air.

Two menus are here given, neither of them very difficult to prepare and both very appetizing:

Potato Soup with Egg Balls.
Deviled Crabs.
Omelet in Batter.
Egg and Potato Salad.
Egg Crackers.
Hot Buns.
Custard Tarts or Lemon Custard.
Lady Fingers.
Ice-Cream in Egg Molds.
Creamed Soup with Egg Noodles.
Oyster Fritters.
Rusk Bread-sticks.
Egg Crackers.
Shirred Eggs.
Pond Lily Salad.
Egg-Nest Pudding in Egg-shell Molds.
Whipped Cream and White of Egg.
Sauce with Grated Maple Sugar.
Lemonade Shake.

The Egg Balls

Are made by mashing the yolks of four eggs, which have been boiled for thirty minutes, with the yolk of one raw egg and one teaspoonful of flour, pepper, salt and chopped parsley. Make into balls and chill in the soup for two minutes.

Egg Noodles for Cream Soup

Rub into two well-beaten eggs as

much sifted flour and as little salt as they will absorb; roll out thin as a wafer, dust over a little flour, then roll over and over like a jelly roll. Cut off very thin slices from end of the roll, shake out into long strips, and put into the boiling soup. Cook about two minutes.

Deviled Crabs

Two tablespoonfuls fine bread-crumbs, yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, juice of one lemon, half a teaspoonful of mustard, salt, pepper, a dash of paprika, one cupful of drawn butter and one cupful of crab meat chopped fine. Mix one spoonful of the crumbs with the other ingredients. Fill large clam, scallop or crab shells that have been boiled and cleaned. Sprinkle crumbs over the top with tiny bits of butter. Brown slightly in a quick oven and serve in the shells.

Omelet in Batter

Make a batter of two eggs and a pint of milk with enough sifted flour to thicken. Fry an omelet. Immediately, when taken from the stove, cut in squares. Dip each square in the batter and fry a delicate brown in deep salted fat.

Egg and Potato Salad

Shell three eggs that have been hard-boiled for thirty minutes. Placing them in cold water after boiling makes them shell easier. Chop fine with a table knife. Dice three or four hot boiled potatoes, add to cut eggs and mix in salad-bowl with French dressing. When cold, serve on watercress, with more dressing, on individual salad plates.

Lemon Custard

Puff paste tart-shells may be filled with this, or it can be served very cold

in sherbet glasses. Put the grated rind of two lemons and juice of three into a pint of boiling water. Sweeten to taste. Beat whites and yolks of eight eggs separately, then together, and pour gradually into the other ingredients, beating vigorously all the time. Stir, in double boiler, until it thickens.

Oyster Fritters

Beat two eggs until light, add half a pint of milk, a pint of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of baking-powder, half a teaspoonful of salt and dash of pepper, beating all till smooth. Chop twenty oysters which have been drained and add to the batter. Drop by spoonfuls into deep boiling lard, making them a rich brown on both sides.

Pond Lily Salad

Makes a tempting dish. Arrange the dark outer lettuce leaves on individual plates. Slice a piece from the large ends of as many hard-boiled eggs as required, so that they will stand on the lettuce. From the top downward, with a sharp knife cut the white of each egg in points as you would an orange skin, letting them fall apart like the petals of a lily. Remove and grate the hard yolks. Season with salt, pepper, a little mustard, and, with salad spoon and fork, mix in some French dressing. Fill the center of each lily with the grated yolks, and from the center of each with a pointed spoon make several rays of mayonnaise dressing to simulate pollen.

The Egg Pudding

Is made by filling empty egg-shells—which have been saved for the purpose with a small opening on one end—with a solid corn-starch custard. This has been divided, when boiled into three parts, and colored pink with a few drops of cochineal; brown, with chocolate, and green with vegetable coloring. When very cold, the shells are carefully broken away, and the daintily colored Easter eggs are served on a round dish in a border or nest made by whipping the white of one egg with a half pint of double cream, and grating maple sugar over all parts of the nest.